

with

SAWS AND KNIVES THAT

Multiply Output

● Woodworking plants have joined the army—the industrial army now co-operating in building for total defense. Items made of wood—sawed, shaped, turned, and finished from this vital material—are needed in ever-growing quantities. To increase production in your plant, find out how Atkins Saws and Knives can multiply output of your present equipment. Atkins Clearance Grind Saws, for example, make higher rates of feed and greater speeds practicable and safe.

Atkins Planer Knives offer similar production-speeding advantages in finishing operations.

Full data on Atkins Saws and Knives on request.

E. C. ATKINS AND COMPANY
448 S. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Improved Saw Guard



This improved Atkins "AAA" Saw Guard gives workmen increased protection... prevents contact with the saw blade. Recommended by State Factory Inspectors.



Conserving Natural Resources

By J. E. BULLARD

THOUGH the shortage of steel is attracting attention in connection with the defense program, virtually no concern is being shown about the real situation in so far as the future of this country is concerned. Iron has been used by man for some six thousand years and, from the very start, has played an important part in warfare. It displaced stone arrowheads. It was used to make cannon stronger and more serviceable than they could be made with any other available material. It was used for making cannon balls. Today, it is used in the production of all kinds of implements of war.

In the old days, most if not all the iron used in warfare was recoverable as scrap. To-day, high explosives reduce the steel used in shells and bombs to small fragments. Steel ships are sent to the bottom by gun fire and torpedoes as well as by bombs. The

steel in these ships and the steel in the products which make up their cargoes is not easily recovered. War has become extremely destructive of our iron and steel supply. It is steadily reducing the volume of scrap which is available, and is making more and more serious inroads on our natural resources of ore.

For a couple of generations, the consumption of iron and steel has steadily grown. Frames of large buildings are fabricated from steel. Wooden bridges have given way to steel. The horse drawn buggy, made largely of wood, has been displaced by the automobile made almost entirely of steel. One use of wood after another has given way to metal. The net result is that, unless there is far greater conservation of metal than has been the case in the past, the world's known supply of commercial-grade iron ore may be exhausted within a century and a half.

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